

Mesocoelus Schulz, Zool. Ann. 4: 88. 1911.

Aneurobracon Brues, The African Republic of Liberia and the Belgian Congo, based on the Harvard African Expedition, 2: 1002 (new synonymy).

Mesocoelus Muesebeck, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 45: 227. 1932.

At the time of my brief discussion of this genus I had not seen the paper by Brues in which *Aneurobracon* was described. His description and figures leave no doubt that the genotypic species, *Aneurobracon bequaerti*, is congeneric with the genotype of *Mesocoelus*. It appears to be very similar to *philippinensis* Mues., but differs in the complete absence of a medius and the slightly longer antennae.

ENTOMOMOLOGY.—*An undescribed rubber tingitid from Brazil (Hemiptera)*.¹ C. J. DRAKE and M. E. POOR, Iowa State College. (Communicated by HAROLD MORRISON.)

Through the kindness of Mr. H. G. Barber of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology, the writers have received a series of 40 specimens of an undescribed species of lace bug from Brazil. The insect was taken in large numbers on the leaves of the rubber tree, *Hevea braziliensis* Muell. Arg.

Leptopharsa heveae, sp. nov.

Fig. 1.

Elongate, moderately broad, whitish. Antennae very long, dark brown to brownish black, clothed with numerous fine, short, pale hairs; segment I long, moderately stout, almost straight, nearly six times as long as II, the latter very short; III very long, slender, nearly straight, two and a half times the length of one; IV very long, slender, scarcely stouter than three, clothed with longer hairs, one and one-half times the length of one. Head brown, largely covered with whitish exudation, armed with five long, pale testaceous spines; frontal spines sub-parallel, blunt, the tips contiguous; median and lateral spines more or less resting on the surface of the head. Bucculae whitish, reticulate, closed in front. Rostral laminae widely separated on meso- and metanotum; rostrum extending on the basal portion of mesosternum. Orifice distinct.

Body beneath ferrugineous, more or less covered with whitish exudation. Legs long, slender, testaceous, the tarsi darker. Pronotum moderately tumid, deeply and closely pitted, reticulate on triangular portion, tricarinate; median carina thicker and more strongly elevated, without distinct areolae; lateral carinae distinct, sub-parallel, faintly converging posteriorly. Paranota moderately broad, biseriate, moderately reflexed, the lateral margin rounded and finely serrate. Collum distinct, raised at the middle, reticulate. Calli black, often covered with white exudation. Elytra widening posteriorly, finely serrate along the costal margin, extending considerably beyond tip of abdomen, the areolae not very large and clear; costal area broad, mostly quadriseriate, with five rows at widest part, the areolae not arranged in very regular rows; subcostal area narrow, biseriate; discoidal area moderately

¹ Received March 22, 1935.

large, faintly impressed, not quite reaching middle of elytra, narrowed at apex, with five to six rows of areolae at widest part; sutural area rather widely reticulated. Wings subequal to abdomen in length.

Length, 4.00–4.20 mm.; width, 1.35–1.50 mm.



Fig. 1.—*Leptopharsa heveae* sp. nov., type, ♂.

Holotype, male, and allotype, female, Boa Vista Rio Tapajo, Brazil, on leaves of rubber tree, collected by Dr. C. H. T. Townsend. Paratypes, taken with type and from Para, Brazil, on rubber tree, taken by H. W. Moore. Types in U. S. National Museum.

This is the first record of a tingitid pest of the rubber plant. It is a very distinct species and probably most closely allied to *L. abella* Drake from Brazil. From the latter or other closely allied forms, *L. heveae* may be distinguished by its larger size, white color and wider costal area. The genus *Leptopharsa* Stål contains about 70 described species, largely from tropical America.

BOTANY.—*The genus Cremosperma*.¹ C. V. MORTON, National Museum. (Communicated by WILLIAM R. MAXON.)

Bentham's genus *Cremosperma* has always been considered as doubtfully valid. Thus, Hanstein in his monograph of the family Gesneriaceae² listed it among the dubious genera; Bentham and Hooker³ reduced it to a section of *Besleria*; and Fritsch,⁴ although he

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² *Linnaea* 34: 429. 1865.